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into English, and a brief summary of their contents is set out below:

Pamphlet #1 -

*IRAQ*

This is a pamphlet consisting of 16 pages with frontispiece pictures of ABDEL KARIM KASSEM, the head of the Iraqi Government, and ANTHONY NUTTING, a former member of the British Cabinet, now a "correspondent of the leading world newspapers." It was edited by "the Army Press" and concerns an interview between the two men.

*ENCLOSURE*

KASSEM dwells repeatedly on the liberal character of his government, which wants to remain independent of and above the various political parties. In his foreign policy, as he says several times, he wishes to be on friendly terms with all the other governments but also to maintain complete independence of the Iraqi Republic. KASSEM denied "pressure from the communists or Russia." "No government in the world can intervene in our affairs...We are friends with Russia and with the other governments...Sovereign power belongs to the people, and there is no interference from any nation...We would not allow it."

KASSEM declared that he remains "above the different tendencies"; that he is "devoted to the whole people, working for the welfare of all...all are my brothers." He stated that "we will work with all the parties, the communists included; all are citizens working for the welfare of the Iraqi Republic and all are ready to answer any call for the good of the country...always brothers helping each other, without difference or distinction as fellow citizens."

Referring to a statement made by KASSEM earlier in the interview that the country is in a state of transition, NUTTING asked how long this stage would last and what part the various political parties may play after elections which will give them the possibility of organizing themselves.

KASSEM answered that the goals of the revolution must first be achieved, which will enable the people to vote intelligently later. In the meantime, all the factors of dissatisfaction, of hostility toward other states, must be eliminated so that it may be possible "to build up our

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relations with the other states on a new satisfactory basis, on a foundation of solid friendship and of mutual advantages. A part of that program is to get rid of the treaties and unsatisfactory agreements which are a source of friction. Thus the Baghdad Pact, a cause of difficulties, is to go. Then it will be possible to establish friendship with the neighboring states, even with England.

The mention of friendship with England suggested to NUTTING a question arising from doings at a Military Court which he watched on television. The President of the Court and the Attorney General indulged in violent attacks upon the United Arab Republic and upon America and England. Such conduct must be resented abroad and affect "friendly relations" with other nations. NUTTING stated it would be difficult to tell the English that Iraq wishes the friendship of England.

KASSEM explained that "with us the military court is free to conduct its affairs." He could not intervene. He tried to excuse the attitude of those officials by noting that the remarks made by them concerned an earlier situation rather than the situation in issue. NUTTING was not convinced and recalled the inconsistent and groundless character of those accusations against foreign powers. KASSEM granted that there was exaggeration and reverted to his idea that friendship between nations will be developed with the increase of good will and understanding.

Pamphlet #2 -

*FOREIGN*

This pamphlet consists of 14 pages and contains a lecture on Arab Nationalism delivered in the lecture hall of the University of Ayn Shems by [REDACTED] Minister of State. No date was mentioned, nor was mention of the country made. The following factors concerning Arab Nationalism were mentioned:

"a/ the Arabic language which has spread from its original home, the Peninsula of Arabia, to different countries with peoples of different religions who have been sharing in the same civilization for fourteen centuries;

"b/ 'territorial unity': from East to West, North to South, it is one stretch of land without any